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ABSTRACT

This packet is intended as an aid to teachers in the United Kingdom bringing groups of children to visit Yarmouth Castle (Isle of Wight). The materials are aimed at the upper junior and lower secondary school student although adaptations of information and ideas would make it more widely applicable. The packet consists of a teacher's handbook and three activities. The handbook provides information about the castle, the history of it and how it is operated. Suggestions for educational approaches for a visit are included. Two of the activities rely on observation and can only be done on site; the third activity can be done in the classroom. (EH)

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English Heritage

Yarmouth Castle

A HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS

SO 028 918

K. Glen

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Written by Elizabeth Newbery Design and illustration by Susan England

Introduction

This pack is intended as an aid to teachers bringing groups of children to visit Yarmouth Castle. It is aimed at the upper junior and lower secondary age range although with some adaptation the information and ideas may have a wider application.

The pack consists of:

1. The Teachers Handbook
This provides:

a) information about the castle, the history and how it was operated.

b) suggestions for educational approaches that might help relate a visit to the curriculum.

2. Activities
Two of these rely on observation and can only be done on the site. They are related to some of the suggested approaches in the handbook.

The third activity can be done back at school.

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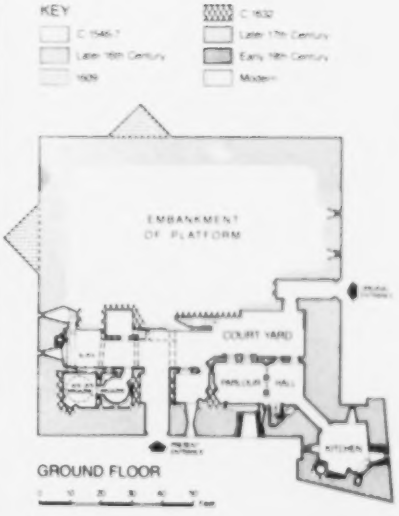
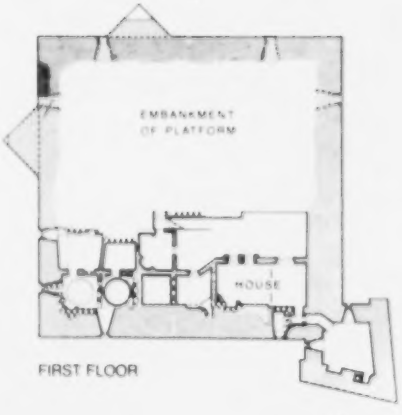
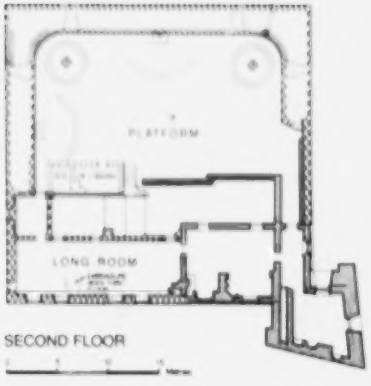
Plans







Front Cover - *Yarmouth Castle; a 19th century engraving.*

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The Political Background

Yarmouth Castle was built to supplement the defences of the Isle of Wight, after a French invasion in 1545.

It was one of Henry VIII's last castles in an ambitious and expensive system of coastal defences, designed to protect vulnerable points along the south and east coast of England against possible invasion from Europe. These forts were the last great phase of royal castle building in England, and the most comprehensive coastal defence system since the Saxon shore forts were built in the 3rd Century A.D.

The defences consisted of castles, forts, blockhouses and towers; some were new constructions, others were improvements to existing structures.

Although some of the larger fortifications are called castles, such as Yarmouth, they were not fortified private residences, as medieval castles were. Henrician castles were essentially military forts, built solely for offensive and defensive purposes, normally with accommodation for the captain only, most of the garrison being billetted outside. In peace time, only small caretaker garrisons lived in the forts.

The Place of Yarmouth Castle in History

When Henry VIII, an able and ambitious man, succeeded in 1509 England was a relatively minor power within Europe.

England at that time had barely 4 million inhabitants and was scarcely able to afford expensive military campaigns. However, Henry had at his disposal, a small fleet of ships formed by his father, Henry VII, and in addition England still held a small area round Calais.

Almost immediately he involved himself in military campaigns, not only for prestige but also to keep a hold on Calais, thereby ensuring a free passage across the Channel, essential to trade.

Engraving of Yarmouth Castle, published 1801 by Edward Hareling.

The control of Europe was dominated by Charles V of Spain and Francis I of France who jostled for power, with the Pope backing first one power and then the other. Henry was allied to both parties by marriage; his wife Catherine of Aragon, was Charles V's aunt and Henry had arranged the marriage of his sister Mary to Louis XII, Francis I's predecessor.

Henry frequently switched his allegiance from one power to another and finally alienated the Pope too, by breaking away from the Church of Rome and setting himself up as head of the Church in England, in order to divorce Catherine.

By 1538, the political situation in Europe was such that there was a very real threat of invasion against England.

Henry hastily assembled his modest fleet at Portsmouth and rapidly planned a chain of fortifications to protect the major ports, anchorages and strategic parts of the coastline.

The beacon and early warning systems round the coast were fuelled and manned, musters were held for the recruitment and inspection of men, foreign mercenaries were hired, artillery assembled and naval vessels were fitted out.

Henry VIII by Holbein. 2

Charles V of Spain, the Holy Roman Emperor. Francis I of France. Alessandro Farnese, Pope Paul III.

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Charles and Francis held the Low Countries, France and Spain between them, so England was particularly liable to attack along her south and east coasts. Some fortifications already existed in the south-west (Plymouth and Dartmouth), so priority was therefore given to the south-east.

In just two years most of the fortifications were complete and manned.

Lambard, the Kent historian writing in 1571 said,

'Of this I hold me well assured, that King Henry VIII, having shaken off the intolerable yoke of the Popish tyranny, and espying that the Emperor was offended by the divorce of Queen Katherine his wife, and that the French King had coupled the Dolphine his son to the Pope's niece, and married his daughter to the King of Scots, so that he might more justly suspect them all than safely trust anyone, determined (by the aid of God) to stand upon his own and guard and defence; and without sparing any cost he builded castles, platforms and blockhouses in all needful places of the Realm'.

Map 1 to show the extent of the coastal defences in the south of England.

The Coastal Defences - The first phase
The Isle of Wight and Portsmouth were always particularly vulnerable to invasion since the enemy would need command of the Channel and an important naval base such as Portsmouth, in order to maintain an army in England.

In the Solent Hurst Castle was built to protect the Needles Passage, and Calshot to guard Southampton water. Blockhouses at East and West Cowes on the Island covered the entrance to the Medina and the route into the heart of the Island.

The first phase of the coastal defence system was built with great urgency, thereafter the threat of invasion lessened and further fortifications were built more slowly.

The second phase
About 1540, Southsea castle was begun near Portsmouth where existing defences were also strengthened. On the Island a castle was started at Sandown and an existing tower, about a mile west of Yarmouth, known as Worsley's Tower or Sharpnode, was strengthened.

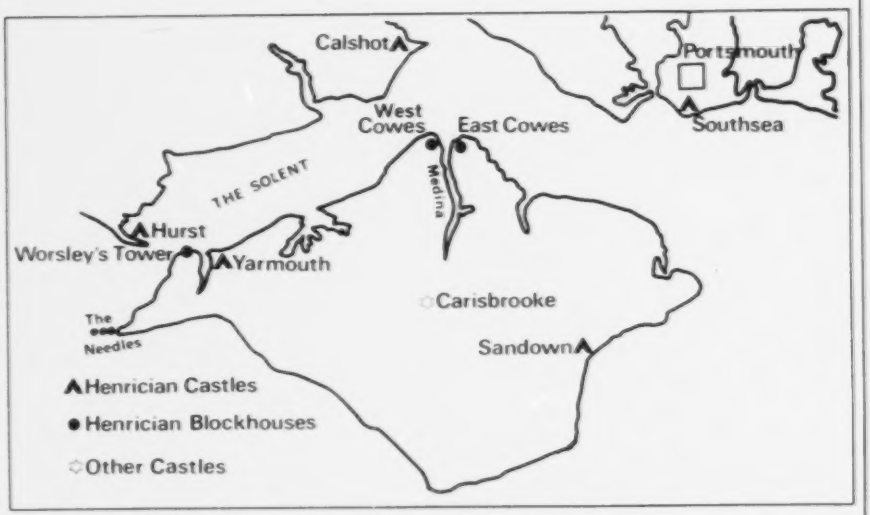
The Earl of Southampton commented in 1539,

'there is already a tower standing of the late Sir James Wursley's making; wiche is one of the worst devised things I have seen, and therefore have we thought necessary to have the same transformed!'

The French Invasion
In 1545 the French attempted an invasion of England. A few years earlier a campaign by Henry against France had resulted in the capture of Bologne and now Francis retaliated.

He assembled 225 ships with 30,000 men, sailed into the Solent area and anchored off St Helens, (on the north-east coast of the Island), keeping well clear of coastal and naval guns.

Henry, aware of the plan, was in Portsmouth. He had barely 60 ships but he expected further reinforcements and his position was good because the entrance to Portsmouth was now well guarded.



Map 2 to show the defences of the Isle of Wight and the Solent area.

The first days fighting was described as,

'a little skirmish between our ships' . . .

The second day's fighting was marked by the tragic loss of the Mary Rose and between five and six hundred men on board. Margaret Rule, director of the Mary Rose Trust writes,

'It appears from the English accounts that while hoisting sail and getting under way to assist the 'Henry Grace a Dieu', which was being challenged by the mobile French galleys, she suddenly healed while going about. Her gun ports were open, her guns run forward ready for action. As soon as this happened water began to pour over the gunport sills and the inevitable loss of stability with the additional weight of the insurging water caused the heel to become a capsize. The Mary Rose went rapidly to the bottom and it would appear that less than forty men were saved from her. Guns broke loose from their lashings, ballast and spare ammunition broke free from the lockers and poured across to the starboard side of the ship. The ship sank so rapidly that she embedded herself deeply into the soft upper sediments of the seabed until her keel rested on the intractable geological clay 2 to 3 metres below.'

After an inconclusive battle the French withdrew to the Island, skirmishing and setting fire to buildings around Brading, Sandown and Bonchurch.

The Mary Rose capsizing, a detail from the Cowdray Engraving.

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Sir Richard Worsley whose ancestor, Richard Worsley, played such a large part in the defence of the Island at this time wrote this account in 1781 of the trouble;

'In the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, Francis the First equipped a fleet, consisting of more than two hundred sail, with orders to make a descent on the British coast. The English fleet which lay at anchor at St. Helens, did not consist of half that number; they therefore retreated into the Channel, hoping to decoy the enemy to follow them; however Annebout, the French admiral was aware of the danger to which such pursuit would have exposed him, from the rocks and shallows with which he was unacquainted, and finding that he could not induce the English to leave their situation, contented himself with making a descent on the Isle of Wight, where he landed about 2000 men; and it was proposed, in a council of war, to fortify and keep possession of the Island, but this, by the majority, being deemed impracticable, they began to burn and plunder the villages; they were nevertheless suddenly attacked by Richard Worsley, captain of the Island, and driven to the ships, with the loss of their commanding officer and many of his men.'

The same event is described in 'A History of Hampshire' by T. W. Shore published in 1892 . . .

'a great armament, consisting of 150 large ships, 25 galleys, and 50 other vessels and transports appeared off St. Helens, and took up their position in a line stretching from Brading Harbour almost as far as Ryde. The main object of the French was an attack on Portsmouth, and as their fleet far outnumbered the English ships which lay in and near Portsmouth Harbour, the French commander landed several parties of his troops on Wight, and set fire to several places, hoping thereby to draw the English ships out. The Islanders gave a good account of themselves, and by retiring before the invaders led them into difficulties, and many of them were slain when caught in small detachments. The French, however, caused considerable destruction in the Island. It was during this invasion that Wolverton, on the south of Brading Harbour, was burnt, and has ever since remained an overgrown, ruined site.'

Yarmouth Castle is Built

Clearly the original line of fortifications was inadequate; the castle at Sandown as yet unfinished was hurriedly completed and manned, and a new castle at Yarmouth was ordered at the instigation of Richard Worsley.

Yarmouth, situated at a particularly strategic point on the north-west corner of the Island, was and still is the main point of communication with the western half of the Island, and the mainland.

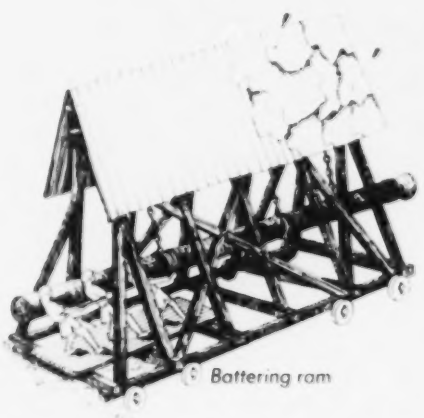
Yarmouth Castle was considered serviceable (but not finished) by September 1547 when £1,000 was paid to George Mills for building works and for the discharge of soldiers guarding operations.

Yarmouth Castle and its place in the History of Military Engineering

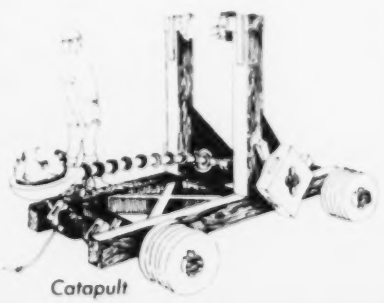
Medieval castles had been built to withstand seige warfare involving such devices as battering rams, scaling ladders, catapults and tunnelling, so castles were built with high battlements, openings through which hot liquids or rocks could be dropped (machiolations), and moats overlooked by turrets to counteract these methods.

The introduction of cannon did not effect the design of castles at first because guns were relatively immobile and unreliable. But in the 16th century, warfare had to adapt itself quickly to the more efficient use of gunpowder and shot and its increasing power and mobility. These coastal defences display some of the great advances taking place in military engineering at this time, while still retaining elements of medieval castle building, such as the murder holes at Deal.

Scaling ladder



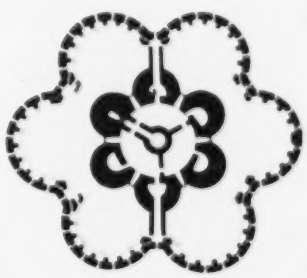
Battering ram



Catapult

The Early Forts

The forts built in 1538 at Sandown, Deal and Walmer to protect the sheltered stretch of water known as the 'Downs' between Goodwin Sands and the Kent coast, were the most technically advanced. They all display variations of a similar pattern; substantial semi-circular bastions grouped round a central tower and thick stubby walls sunk into a moat where the site permitted it, designed to absorb and deflect cannon fire and to present a lower, more difficult target to the enemy.

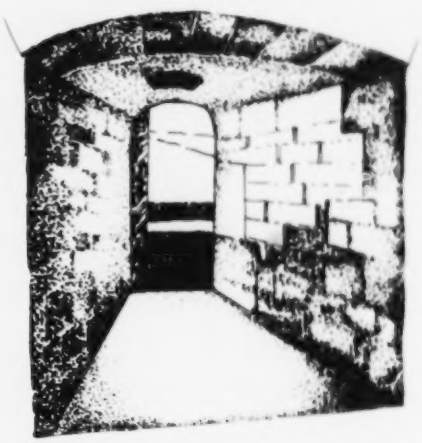


Plan of Deal Castle, Kent.

Deal Castle from the North.

The defences were arranged in tiers providing different levels from which the artillery was fired. Individual guns had limited vertical movement, but arranged in tiers they could cover a greater depth of field than would otherwise be possible. Lateral movement, at first limited, became easier after the invention of the traversing carriage. The great thickness of the walls of these fortifications meant that gun embrasures had to be splayed outwards to allow for lateral aiming of the guns. In lower enclosed tiers, vents were provided in the embrasures for the dispersal of gun smoke.

There were also rooms within the castle for the garrison, a kitchen and stores.



Gun embrasure with smoke vent in upper surface for the dispersal of gun smoke.

Siting

Henry VIII's coastal fortifications were usually sited to command a seaway but some also had provision for landward artillery used in a self-defensive role, such as breaking up seige works or artillery positions.

The Late Forts

The earlier rounded bastions presented too great a target to the enemy and too much dead ground in front. Angle or arrow head bastions, an Italian device, were introduced giving a minimum target and very efficient all round cover. These defensive features were to dictate military architecture for the next three hundred years.

Yarmouth Castle has the earliest surviving example of an angle bastion in England. When it was first built it was essentially a rectangular gun platform, covering the harbour and seaward approach. The small angle bastion gave local protection to the landward sides of the castle and the approach to the main entrance. In addition a moat 30' wide protected the south and east sides.

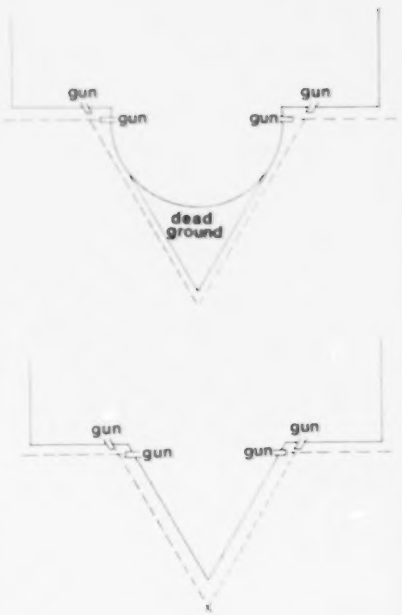
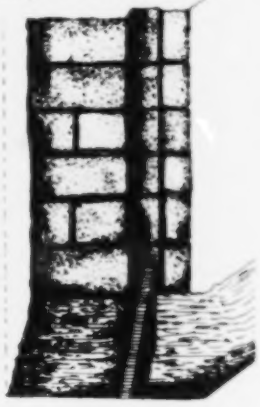


Diagram to show the efficiency of an arrow head bastion over a round bastion.

The main artillery, directed towards the sea, was originally a single tier of 7 or 8 guns. The bastion housed smaller lighter guns set in recessed flankers with orillons (projections), shielding them from oblique fire. From this position they could scour the front and east walls of the castle and the lower guns could cover the moat.

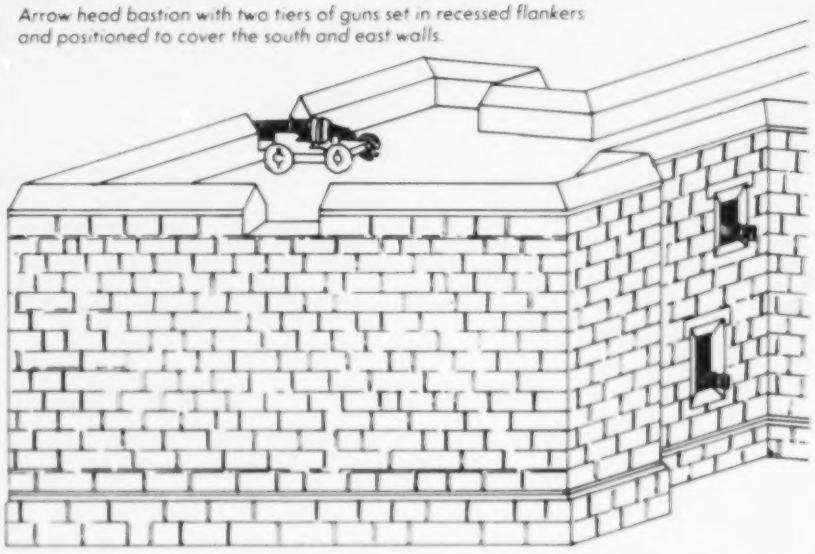
The sluice gates within the castle walls could be used to control the level of water in the moat. When the moat filled with water at high tide, it could be trapped by dropping the sluice gates and thereby maintaining full moat as extra protection against the enemy.

Sluice gate in the bastion.

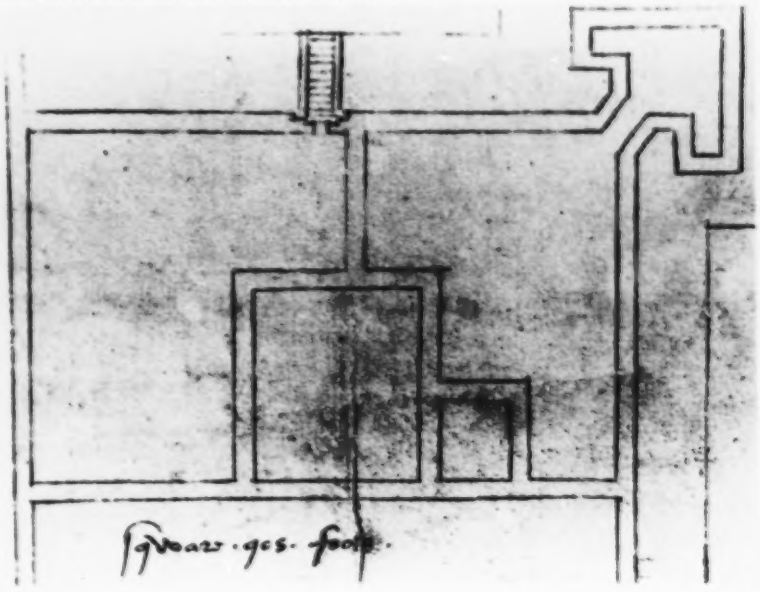


Proof of the effectiveness of this enormously ambitious building programme must be that there is no evidence of a single shot ever having been fired from Yarmouth or any other of Henry's forts except in the Civil War.

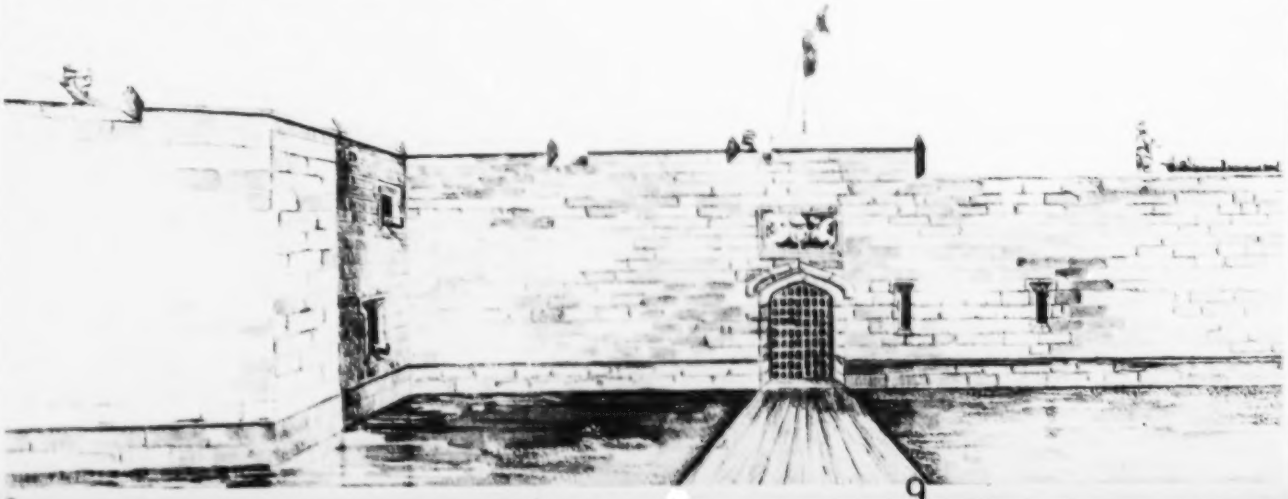
Arrow head bastion with two tiers of guns set in recessed flankers and positioned to cover the south and east walls.



Plan of Yarmouth Castle which accompanied a survey of 1559.



Drawing of Yarmouth Castle as it may have looked in 1547.



The Garrison and Artillery

The size of the garrison fluctuated according to whether it was a time of war or peace. In 1547 the first captain of the castle was Richard Udall and the garrison consisted of a master gunner, a porter, and 17 soldiers.

A commissioner appointed in the same year by Henry's successor, Edward VI, examined the castle inventory and reported that

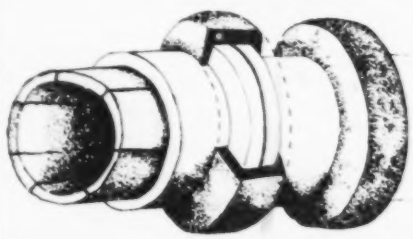
'the castelle at Yarmouthe' 'in the custody and charge of Capt. Richard Ewdall' were 12 pieces of brass and iron ordnance, 'curtall cannons, and demy culverynes' of different calibre; 296 shot, 50 of which were stone; 8 half barrels and 3 double barrels of powder; 19 hagbuts with half a barrel of 'corne powder', 150 bows, 248 sheaves of arrows'

**Adams History and Topography of the Isle of Wight, Pub. 1836.*

'12 pieces of brass and iron ordnance'

Most cast guns were made at this time from non-ferrous metal, usually brass because iron working techniques were only advanced enough to make sound castings at the end of Henry's reign.

Iron guns were made by either forming iron into a cylinder, welding the seams together and securing with shrunk-on iron bands, or alternatively, plates of iron were shaped into a tube. Guns were either loaded from the back (breech loading) or from the front (muzzle loading). In breech loading guns separate chambers held the charge which was slotted into the barrels and held by wooden wedges. Each gun had several spare chambers and after firing, reloaded with a pre-loaded spare.



Iron gun made by welding iron staves together.

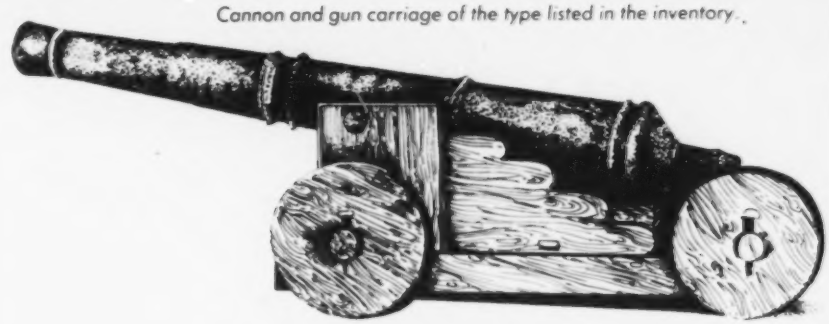
'Curtall cannons and demy culverynes'

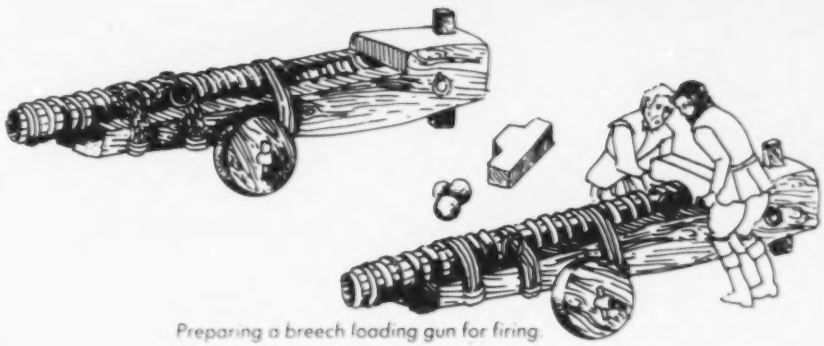
By the mid 16th century guns were made in a more or less regular range of sizes:*

The shot from the larger guns had a range of about a mile, and that from a hand gun, about a quarter of a mile.

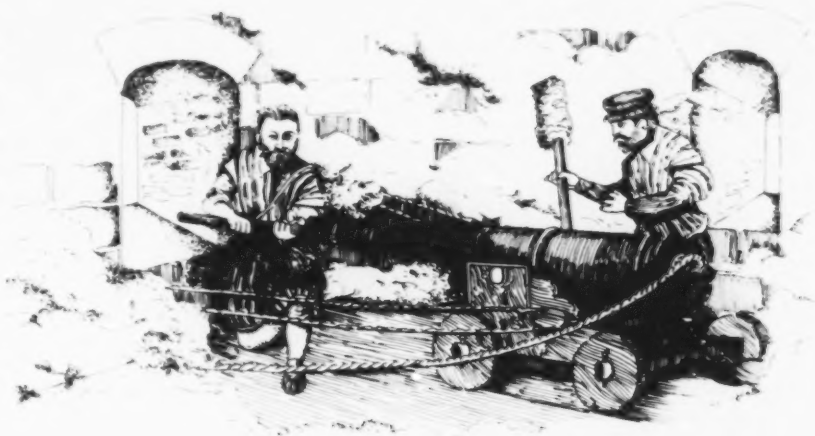
**J. R. Kenyon. The State of the Fortifications in Hampshire and the I.O.W. in 1623.*

Cannon and gun carriage of the type listed in the inventory.





Preparing a breech loading gun for firing.



Inside the bastion preparing to fire.

TYPE	WEIGHT OF SHOT (in lbs)
Cannon	60
Demi-cannon	30½
Cannon Perier	24½
Culverin	17½
Basilisk	15½
Demi-Culverin	9½
Saker	5½
Minion	4
Falcon	2¼
Falconet	1½
Robinet	½
Port Piece	too small to register
Fowler	too small to register
Hagbut	too small to register

'296 shot, 50 of which were stone'
The larger guns fired either st[illegible] or cast iron shot, both solid. Small hand guns employed anti-personnel devices such as cannisters filled with flints bolts or nails (case shot), small shot joined together (grape shot), or small cubes of iron (dice shot).

Stone, cast iron, case, grape and dice shot.

'8 half barrels . . . of powder, 19 hagbuts'
Hagbuts (hackbuts) were a type of handgun about three times as heavy as a modern rifle so they were fired from a forked rest. Several minutes to reload and fire requiring some 28 actions meant that they were very slow. Experienced soldiers treated these firearms with scepticism but Richard Worsley by all accounts a dynamic soldier,

'put the people in warlike array for the increase of haquebusry' (musketry).

Hagbuts were effective up to about 150 yards. A soldier using a hagbut would also require powder charges, a priming flask to hold this especially fine priming powder, and leads and moulds to make shot. All soldiers were expected to carry their own sword and dagger.

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A Hagbut man.

Firing a hagbut from a forked rest.

'150 bows, 248 sheaves of arrows'
Even though guns were increasingly important in warfare, longbows were still used and the gun loops to the north of the original entrance were provided especially for small handguns and bows and arrows. The English longbow was quick to shoot; a skilled archer could shoot twelve arrows a minute, a rate of fire not equalled until the 19th century.

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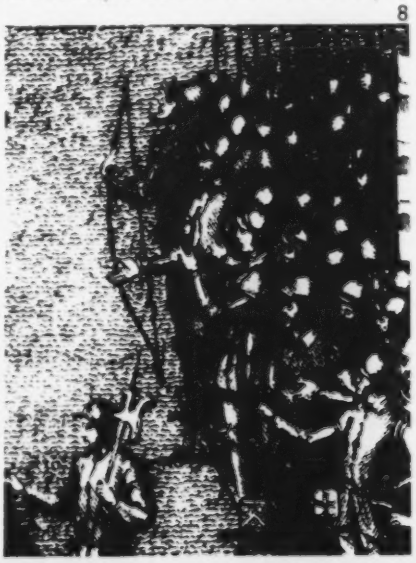


Archers; a detail from the Cowdray engraving.

'The captain, master gunner, porter and soldiers'
A soldier living in the 16th century would be unrecognisable today. No uniforms were provided because it was believed that soldiers who chose what they wanted to wear fought more cheerfully and bravely. (Men were distinguished one side from the other by coloured sashes and scarves.) It was thought that men looked more intimidating with facial hair so long hair, beards and moustaches were usual. Contemporary accounts describe soldiers disfigured with disease and war wounds. Growths, missing limbs, eyes and teeth, pike and sword scars were commonplace.

At Yarmouth the captain probably lodged in the castle and the rest of the garrison would be assigned to a 'billet' - a household in the town. Soldiers had the right to free drink and food and the household was compensated by the government into the form of reduced taxes. Every parish in the Island was required to possess a gun and the garrison, under the command of Richard Worsley, Captain of the Island would have been responsible for training men to use them.

Notes on Site Activity No. 2

This activity is intended to draw childrens' attention to the fact that Yarmouth has been modernised many times over the years to cope with improved artillery, and the needs of the garrison. Today Yarmouth Castle is outdated and similar local buildings including Martello towers have been adapted to other uses and sold off. This activity asks children to take part in adapting Yarmouth to modern day needs, thereby encouraging an understanding of past alterations. Divide children into groups each representing estate agents, builders and architects, and use the enclosed sheet photocopied, to provide one for each child.

Builders
Builders examine the castle deciding what needs to be repaired, what is beyond repair or needs to be demolished, and the materials needed. Using the enclosed sheet they seek out local suppliers of suitable materials (Yellow Pages is useful), drawing up estimates of quantities of materials and costs. Trademarks and trade names could be devised for added interest.

Architects
Architects survey the building using the enclosed sheet, making measurements where appropriate, suggesting uses for the building and drawing up plans. Recently redundant forts have been converted into holiday homes, high security storage, conference centres, research and development stations for high technology industries, and recording studios. The cutout model included in the pack could double up as an architect's model.

Estate Agents
Estate agents concentrate on 'marketing' the castle, describing it using estate agents' parlance, suggesting various uses and working out price guides. They would need to develop the skill of succinct description.

The teacher should take the role of the customer; a building inspector, someone from the local council, conservation body, or a specialist committee. The purpose would be to encourage dialogue between the different groups, and between them and the teacher, bringing to their attention some of the problems encountered by different groups working towards the same goal.

Further work might include examination of the past alterations using the Guide book, P. G. Stones' 'Architectural Antiquities of the I.O.W., and Sir Richard Worsley's 'History of the I.O.W.' for details of the repairs, (see Further Reading), examining building restrictions imposed on ancient monuments, and how houses are bought with mortgages.

Further Teaching Ideas

This section gives a few examples in which Yarmouth Castle might be included in the curriculum. They are arranged under separate subjects although many of the ideas are suitable for a multi-disciplinary approach.

ENGLISH
Use tape recorders or journalistic techniques to record 'interviews' between Richard Worsley and the garrison at the time of the French invasion of 1545, or between an islander and a member of a captured French crew.

HISTORY
Yarmouth had a Royalist commander at the outbreak of Civil War, but surrendered on demand, remaining in Parliamentary hands throughout the conflict, as did Carisbrooke. Link Yarmouth with studies of the Civil War.

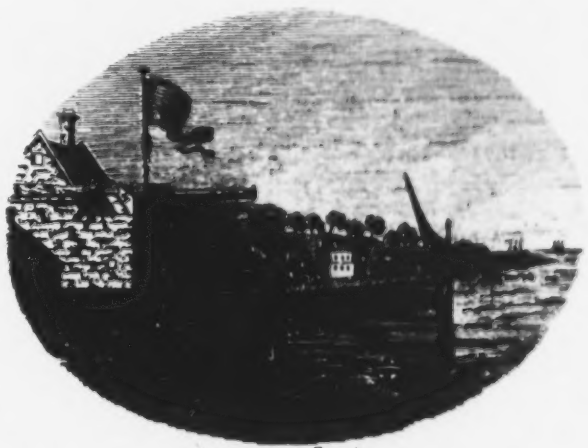
GEOGRAPHY
Using the map of the coastal defences, examine why the castles were built where they were, discussing the vulnerable and strategic positions along the south coast.

DOMESTIC LIFE
The latrines, and the moat which was also used as a sewer and a rubbish dump, could be used as discussion points for hygiene, health and sanitation.

ART
The design of castles was adapted to the type of artillery used. Draw up a list of some weapons used today and ask children to design a fort to withstand them.

Castles have inspired countless artists and poets in the past. Use Yarmouth as the basis for 'romantic' paintings, drawings and watercolours and poetry.

THE SCIENCES
How did cannon and early guns work? What is gunpowder and how was it made? The Mary Rose exhibition in Portsmouth has very informative displays and text relating to 16th century warfare.



Yarmouth Castle

Further Places to Visit

English Heritage own a large number of castles, fortified manor houses and later fortifications.

Bayard's Cove Castle, Dartmouth; Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland; Cromwell's Castle, Isles of Scilly; Carisbrooke Castle, I.O.W.; parts of Dover Castle, Kent; Dartmouth Castle, Devon; Deal Castle, Kent; Pendennis Castle, Cornwall; Portland Castle, Dorset; St. Mawes Castle, Cornwall; Tilbury Fort, Essex; Tynemouth Castle, Tyne and Wear; and Walmer Castle, Kent; all belong to Henry VIII's coastal defence system.

Write for details to:

The Education Department,
English Heritage,
15/17, Gt. Marlborough St.,
London WV1 1AF
Tel. 01-734 6010

In addition, Carisbrooke, Tilbury Fort and Fort Brockhurst in Hampshire (an 19th century fort) have education rooms.

In the Solent area, Calshot, Hurst, and Southsea Castles; Fort Wigley, Point Battery and Round Tower, Portsmouth; and Southampton Town Walls, are all open to the public.

Situated in Portsmouth is the Mary Rose, Portsmouth Naval Museum, the 'Victory' (an 18th century man o' war), and the 'D' Day Museum. Together with nearby Porchester Castle and Fort Brockhurst, military and naval history could be studied from Norman times to the present day. A ferry service to the Isle of Wight also operates from Portsmouth.

Hurst Castle Ferry and Cruises (Tel. 0425 610784) run cruises linking Yarmouth and Hurst castles.

Other coastal defences are in private or municipal ownership including; Berry Head Fortifications, Torbay, Devon; Eastbourne Martello Tower, East Sussex; Gt. Yarmouth Town Walls, Norfolk; Herstmonceux Castle, East Sussex; King's Lynn Town Walls, Norfolk; Polruan Blockhouse, Cornwall; and Sandsfoot Castle, Weymouth, Dorset.

The National Trust also own castles, including Bodiam, East Sussex.

Write to the head office for details:

The National Trust,
36 Queen Anne's Gate,
London SW1H 9AS.

Local museums may have something worn or used by soldiers of this period, and national museums such as the Museum opf London, The National Army Museum, The Tower of London and the Imperial War Museum all have extensive collections relating to this period, and educational services. Booking for school parties is essential.

Your local Record Office may house letters written by individual soldiers recording conditions, eye witness accounts, bills and accounts.

Useful Addresses

The Custodian
Yarmouth Castle
Yarmouth
Isle of Wight.
Tel. 0983 760678

Education Service
English Heritage
15 Great Marlborough St
London W1V 1AF
Tel. 01 734 6010
For free admission form or for general information about English Heritage properties open to the public. A free information pack for teachers is available on request.

Gail Durbin
Education Officer, Royal Places
Room C11/10
Department of the Environment
2, Marsham Street
London SW1P 3EB
Tel. 01 212 3358
For information about educational resources in the Royal Places and at English Heritage sites on the Isle of Wight and for advice on planning work with children.

Newport Record Office
Newport
Isle of Wight
Tel. 0903 524031
It houses documents relating to the sites on the I.O.W. Teachers wishing to follow up sources should contact the Archivist.

John Hilsum
Isle of Wight Teachers Centre
Seely House
Upper St James Street
Newport
Isle of Wight PO30 1LL
Tel. 0983 524233.
For guidance and information about all educational facilities on the Isle of Wight. The Teachers Centre provides an excellent guide to the facilities of the Island.

The Isle of Wight Tourist Board
Quay Stores
Town Quay
Newport
Isle of Wight PO30 2EF
Tel. 0983 52343
For information about all facilities for visitors to the Isle of Wight.

Booking a Visit

To book free admission for your school to any site on the Isle of Wight in the care of English Heritage (that is, Osborne House, Carisbrooke Castle, Yarmouth Castle and Appuldurcombe House - St. Catherine's Oratory is free at any time) send your Free Visits Form to:
State Apartments Supervisor
Osborne House
East Cowes
Isle of Wight PO32 6JY
Tel. 0903 200022

ERRATUM

Please note that the National Dialling Code for all Isle of Wight telephone numbers is 0983.

Further Reading for Adults

Adams, - History, Topography, and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight,
London 1856.

Fry, P - The David and Charles book of Castles,
David and Charles 1980.
Contains a useful gazeteer.

Gush, G - Renaissance Armies 1480 - 1650,
Patrick Stephens Ltd. 1982.
For details of the army and its organisation.

Hale, J R - Renaissance War Studies,
Hambledon 1983.
Useful chapter on Tudor fortifications.

Kenyon, J - The state of the fortifications in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight in 1623,
Hants Field Club Arch. Soc. 39 1983 p. 137-43.
Useful for Yarmouth's alterations.

Morley, B M - Henry VIII and the Development of Coastal Defence,
HMSO 1976.
Clearly written and well illustrated.

Morris, C - The Tudors,
Fontana/Collins. Rep. 1985.
For general background to the Tudor period.

Parker, G & A - European Soldiers 1550 - 1650,
Cambridge Introduction to the History of Mankind Topic Book, Cambridge University Press 1977.
Written primarily for children but recommended for adults too. Discusses life of a European soldier including housing, weapons and conditions of service.

Rigold, S E - Yarmouth Castle: Official Handbook,
HMSO.
Useful for very detailed information, including alterations.

Rule, M - The Mary Rose: The Excavation and Raising of Henry VIII's Flagship,
Conway Maritime 1983.
For details of the French Invasion.

Stead, J - Food and Cooking in 16th century Britain,
English Heritage 1985.
History of food and cooking with recipes many of which could be used in the classroom. One of a series. The other titles are Food and Cooking in Prehistoric Britain, Roman Britain, Medieval Britain, 17th century Britain, 18th century Britain and 19th century Britain.

Stone, P G - Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight,
Privately published 1892.

Worsley, Sir R - History of the Isle of Wight,
London 1781.

Pitcher, C - Build your own Castle,
F Watts 1985.

Unstead, R J - Castles,
Black 1970.
A useful reference book.

Unstead, R J - Living in a Castle,
Black 1971.

Woodlander, D - Castles,
Black 1983.

Further Reading for Children

There is nothing written for children about garrison life in the 16th century castle. The following books may be useful for work on castles generally.

NON-FICTION

Castles.

Althea - Castle Life,
Cambridge University Press 1984.
Suitable for lower primary range.

Davison, B - Observers Book of Castles,
Warne 1979.
A useful reference book.

16th Century Life.

Fincham, P - Tudor Town and Court life,
Longman 1969.

Fines, J - Tudor People,
Batsford 1977.
Short biographies of various people living in Tudor times.

FICTION.

Castles.

Alexander, L - Castles of Llyr,
Armada 1977.
An American author of Fantasy.

Boston, L - Castle of Yew,
Penguin, 1969.
Suitable for lower primary range.

Farmer, B - Castle of Bone,
Penguin 1974.
The story of a boy discovering his own nature through times changes.

Storr, C - Castle Boy,
Faber 1983.

16th Century Life.

Hartnett, C - The Load of Unicorn,
Methuen 1959.
A tale of rivalry between printers and professional handwriters.

Hartnett, C - Stars of Fortune,
Magnet Books 1981.
A story about George Washington's English ancestors.

Hartnett, C - The Woolpack,
Methuen 1951.
A story about the son of a Cotswold wool-merchant.

Kingsley, C - Westward Ho!,
Dean 1979.
Originally written for adults. An adventure story set in Elizabethan times.

Trease, G - Cue for Treason,
Penguin 1970.
The background for this story is the English Civil War.

Twain, M - Prince and the Pauper,
Puffin Classics 1983.

Willard, B - A Cold Wind Blowing,
Kestrel 1975.

Willard, B - A Flight of Swans,
Kestrel 1980.

Willard, B - The Iron Lily,
Kestrel 1980.

Willard, B - The Lark and the Laurel,
Kestrel 1980.
All part of the Mantlemass series of historical novels.

Acknowledgements

The author acknowledges with grateful thanks the following;

Stephen Goodhand, Portsmouth City Museums and Art Gallery; **Andrew Robertshaw** National Army Museum; **Ruth Brown,** Royal Armouries; **Jonathan Coad,** Inspector of Ancient Monuments English Heritage; Staff of the Reference Library and Youth Librarian, Chichester.

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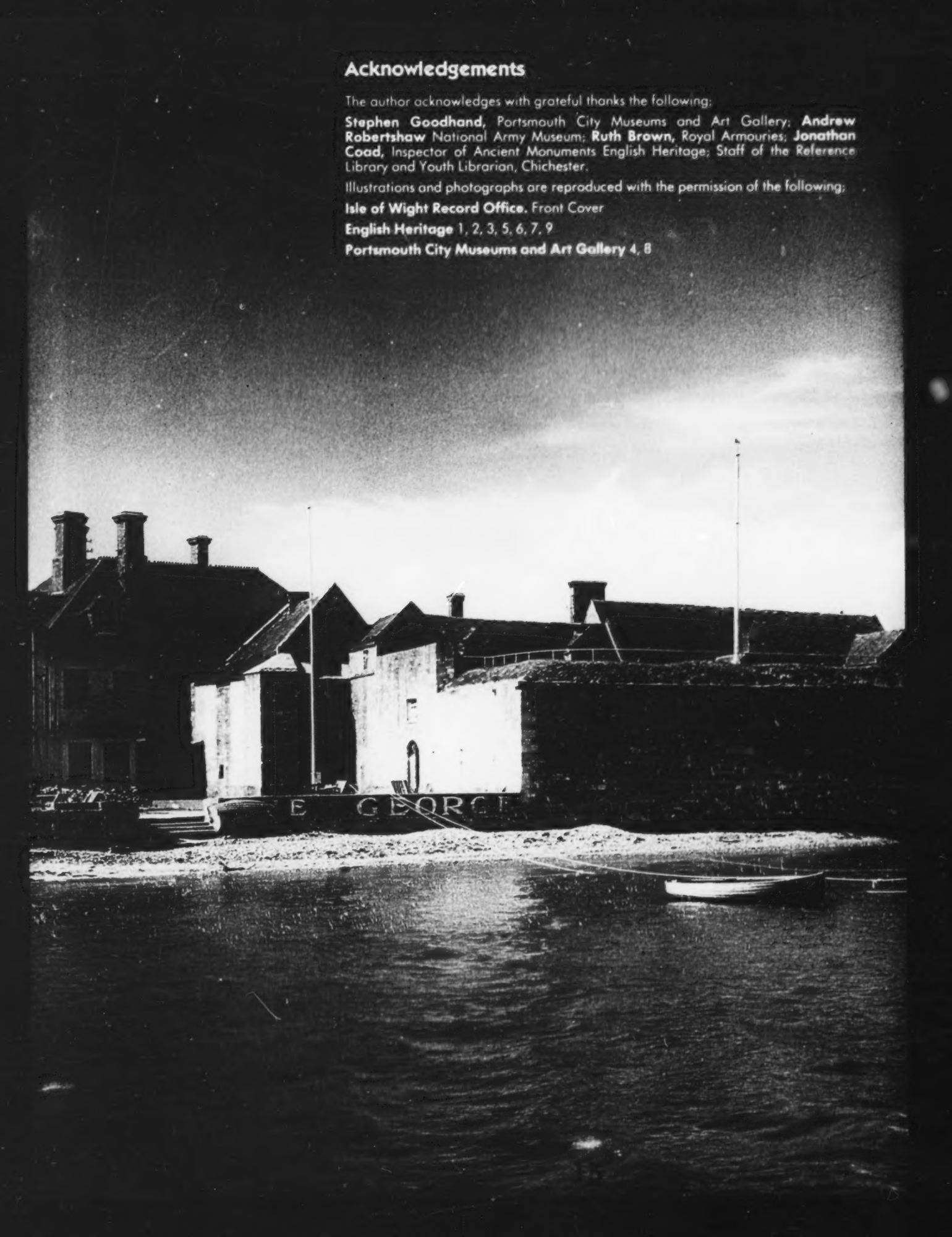
Isle of Wight Record Office. Front Cover

English Heritage 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9

Portsmouth City Museums and Art Gallery 4, 8



English Heritage

ISBN 1 85074 149 2

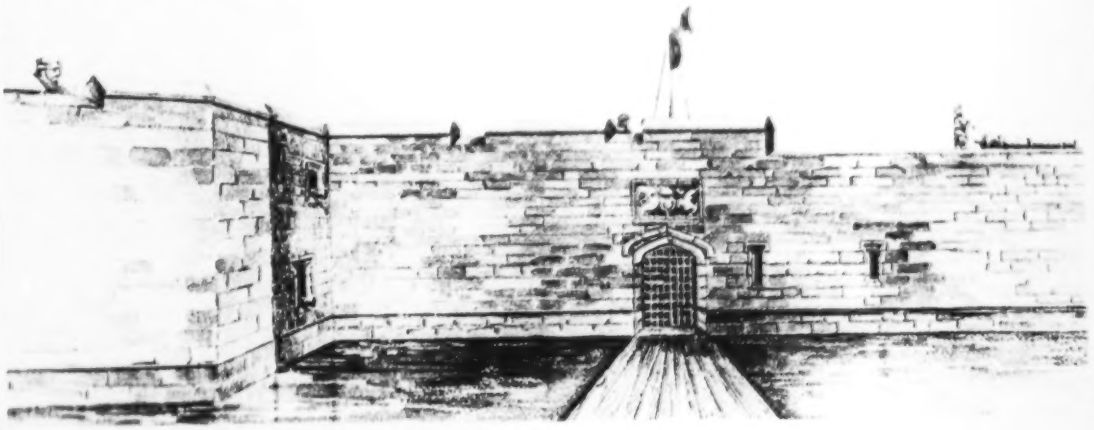
PIRATES!

AT YARMOUTH CASTLE

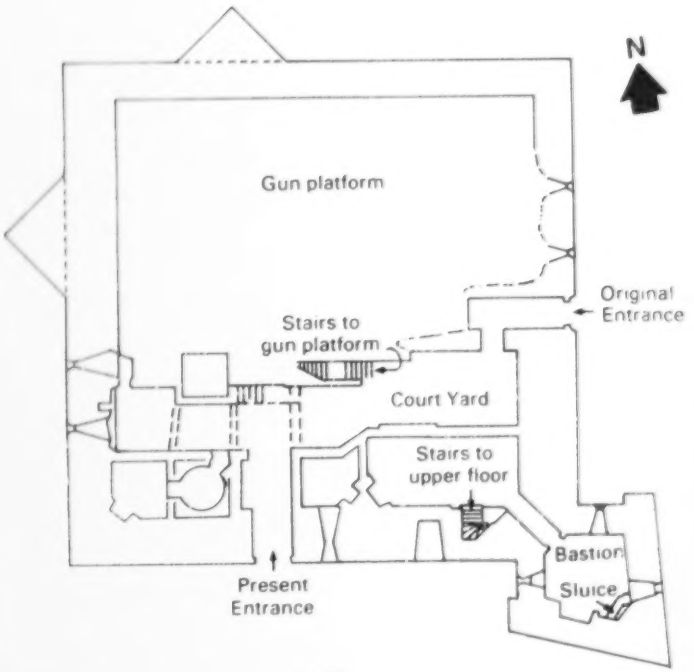
English Heritage

In 1547...

The castle looked like this. It had a captain called Richard Udall, a master gunner, porter and 17 soldiers. 400 years ago, it was one of the most advanced castles of its time.



Over the years it has been altered and added to, so that now it looks quite different.

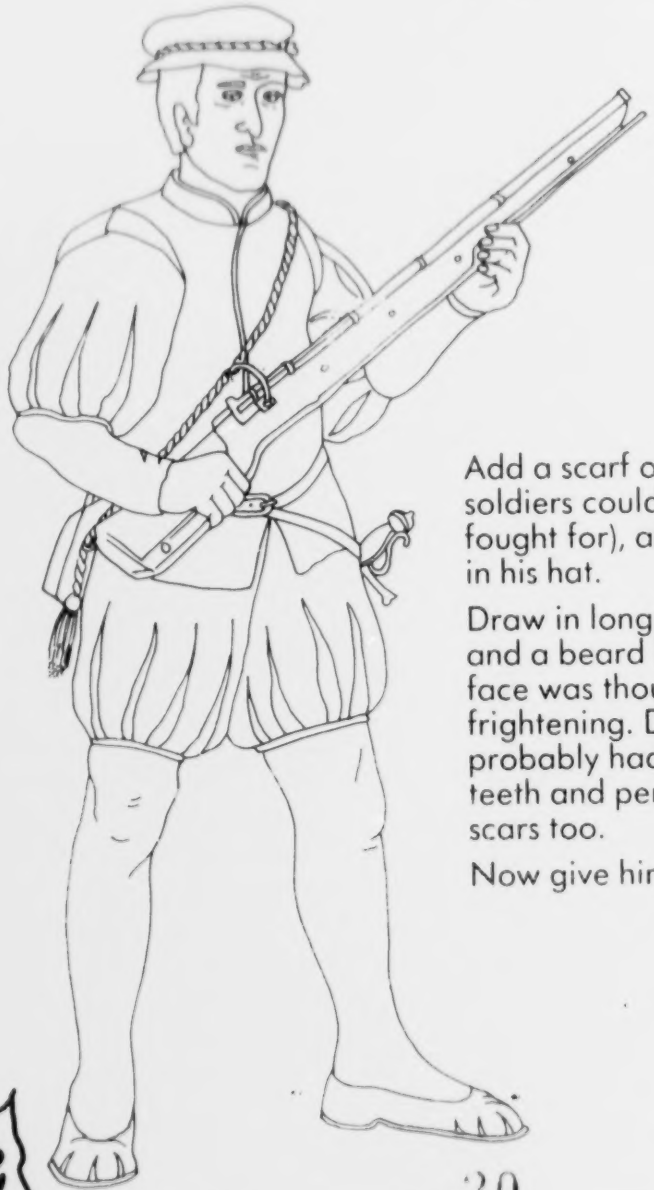


1 This is the ground plan of the castle today.

This Soldier...

This soldier might have manned Yarmouth Castle. He isn't wearing a uniform because it was thought that a man who chose what he wanted to wear, fought more bravely and cheerfully. He holds a hagbut, an early type of gun.

Colour him in, (bright colours were popular then).



Add a scarf or sash (so that other soldiers could tell which side he fought for), and a feather or plume in his hat.

Draw in long hair, a moustache and a beard because hair on the face was thought to look more frightening. Don't forget that he probably had missing limbs, eyes or teeth and perhaps sword or pike scars too.

Now give him a name!

2

Imagine...

You are Richard Udall, the captain.

Beacons lit as warnings have alerted you. Something is wrong!

A messanger arrives exhausted! French PIRATES, looting, plundering and setting fire to villages, are forcing their way up from the south. Another party have sailed round via the Needles and are anchored about a mile away!

BAR THE GATE!

Go to the original entrance (see ground plan on page 1).

Yarmouth Castle once had heavy wooden gates and perhaps a small bridge to cross the moat, but no portcullis or draw-bridge.

Draw the gates in.

Look hard in the walls near the entrance. *What evidence of doors can you find?*

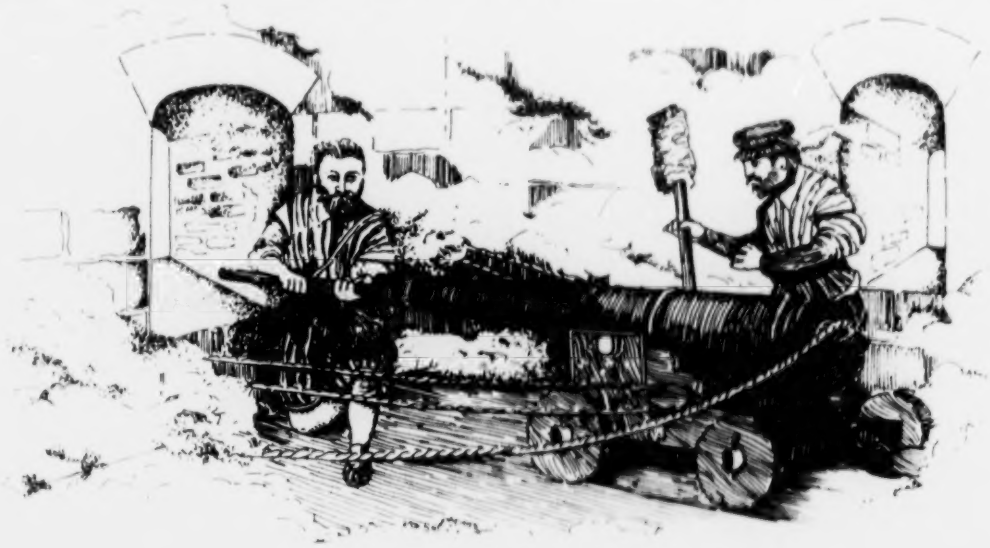
FLOOD THE MOAT!

Go into the room marked 'bastion' (see ground plan on page 1)

The castle once had a moat which lapped up to the walls on the south and east sides. The water in it could be partly controlled by the sluice gates in this room. When the moat filled at high tide, the gates were dropped which trapped the water, making it difficult for the enemy to cross.

3 Draw the sluice gates in.

Man the landward guns...



This gun is called a 'minion' and was loaded from the front.

After firing the gun recoiled (kicked back) leaving room to reload.

One gun covered three embrasures (the opening in the wall for the gun).

What would have happened if there had been more than one gun in this room?

SPECIAL NOTE.
The gun carriage would have looked like the one shown in the picture and not the one on display.

Go upstairs to the upper floor of the bastion.

After the gun has been fired a few times, the room would be thick with gun smoke. Look inside the embrasures.

The hole in the 'roof' was for dispersing the gunsmoke.

4 Draw the embrasure with its smoke vent here.

Man the seaward guns....

Go up onto the gun platform (see ground plan on page 1)

The most powerful guns were directed towards the sea because attack was most likely to come from this direction.

Imagine the pirate ship has sailed in closely.

Aim your cannon and **FIRE!**

5 Draw what happened here. You have won today's battle.

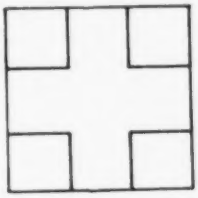
Raise the flag!!

400 years ago the Union Jack didn't exist.

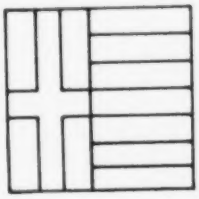
Invent your own flag to fly at Yarmouth.

You could use your own initials, school crest or a cross like the one illustrated here. These flags were all in use at this time. Colour them it using the colours indicated.

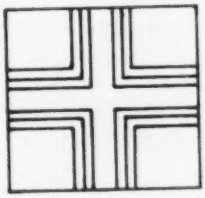
The Worsley Coat of Arms.



Plain white infantry flag with red St. George's cross.



St. George's cross combined with Tudor white and green.



A variation on the plain St. George's cross.

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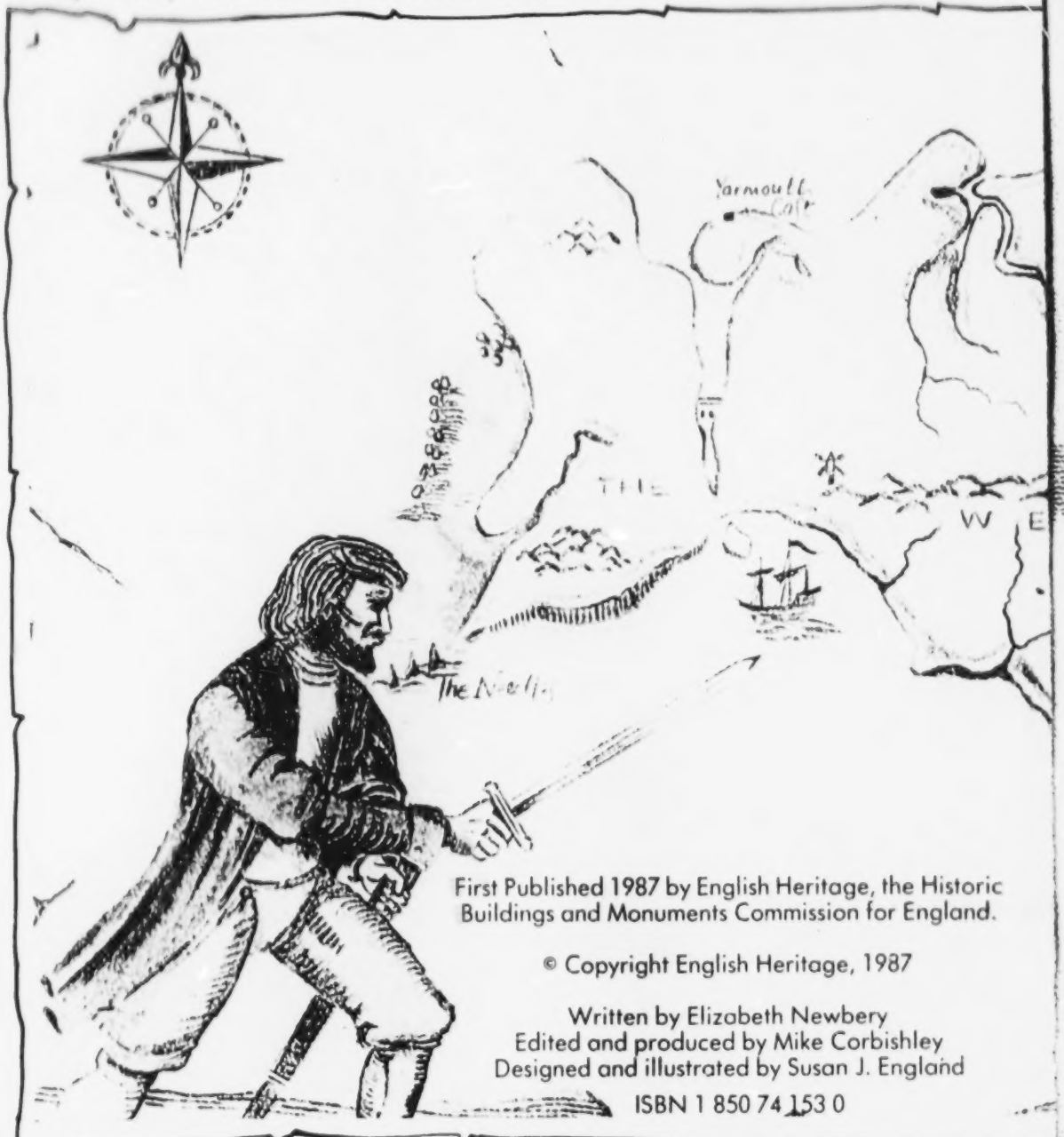

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Written by Elizabeth Newbery
Edited and produced by Mike Corbishley
Designed and illustrated by Susan J. England

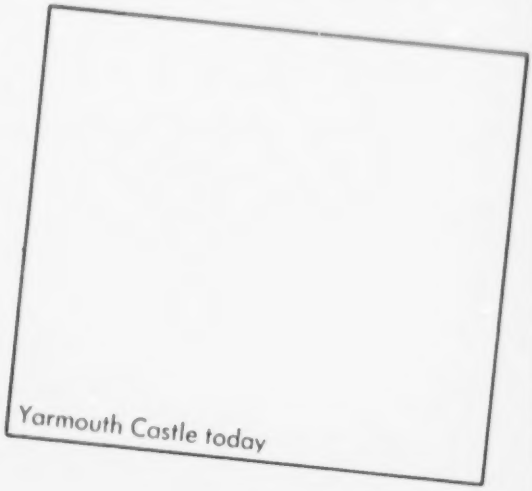
ISBN 1 850 74 153 0

Activity No. 1

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE THIS UNUSUAL PROPERTY

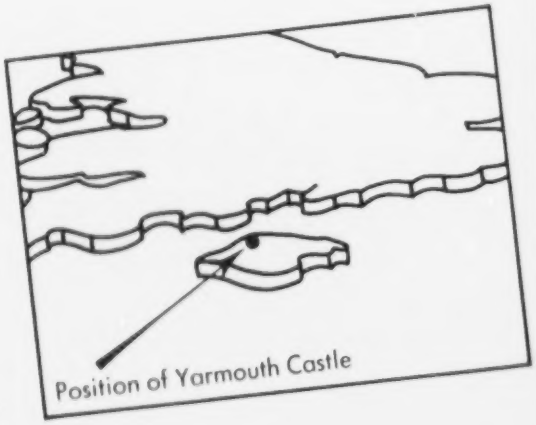
Yarmouth Castle I.O.W.

HISTORY



Yarmouth Castle today

STRUCTURE



Position of Yarmouth Castle

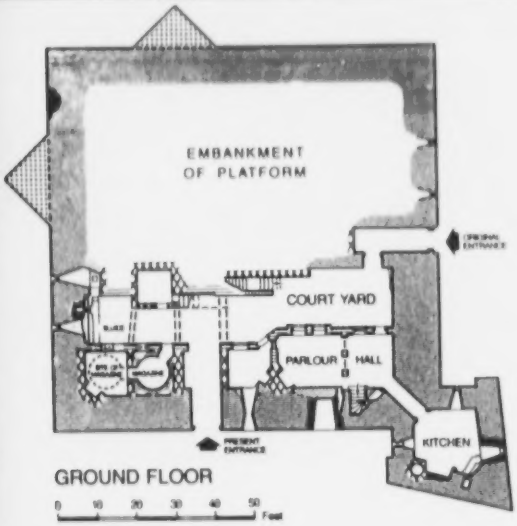
PRICE GUIDES

POTENTIAL USES

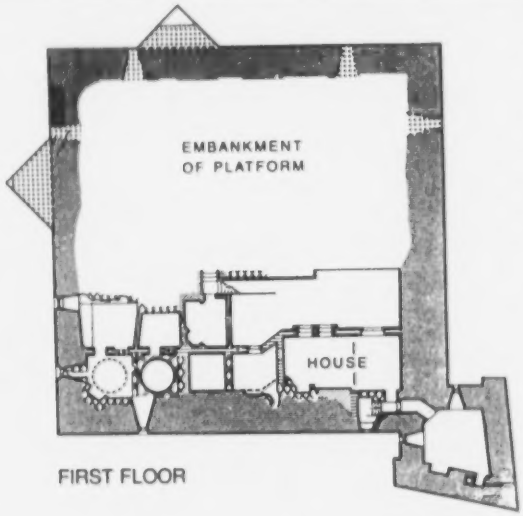
ACCOMMODATION

1
b

Activity No. 2 ESTATE AGENTS PUBLICITY SHEET



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

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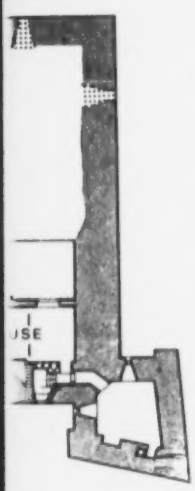
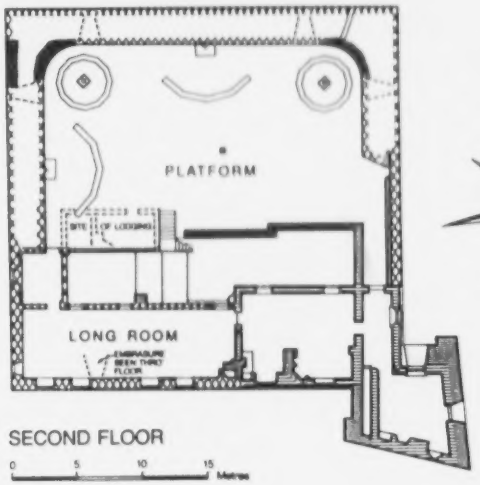
ELEVATION DRAWING FROM THE .....





SECOND FLOOR

0 5 10 15 Metres

KEY

- C 1546-7
- Later 16th Century
- 1609
- C 1632
- Later 17th Century
- Early 19th Century
- Modern

NOTES

FIRM OF ARCHITECTS

DRAWN BY:

CHECKED BY:

PROJECT:

DRAWING TITLE: NO:

Activity No 2 ARCHITECTS SURVEY SHEET

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER	QTY.	UNIT	RATE	£	p
1.	Door Frames	Mr Price Sandown.	24	sq.m	£3	72	00

Notes

Activity No 2 BUILDERS ESTIMATE SHEET

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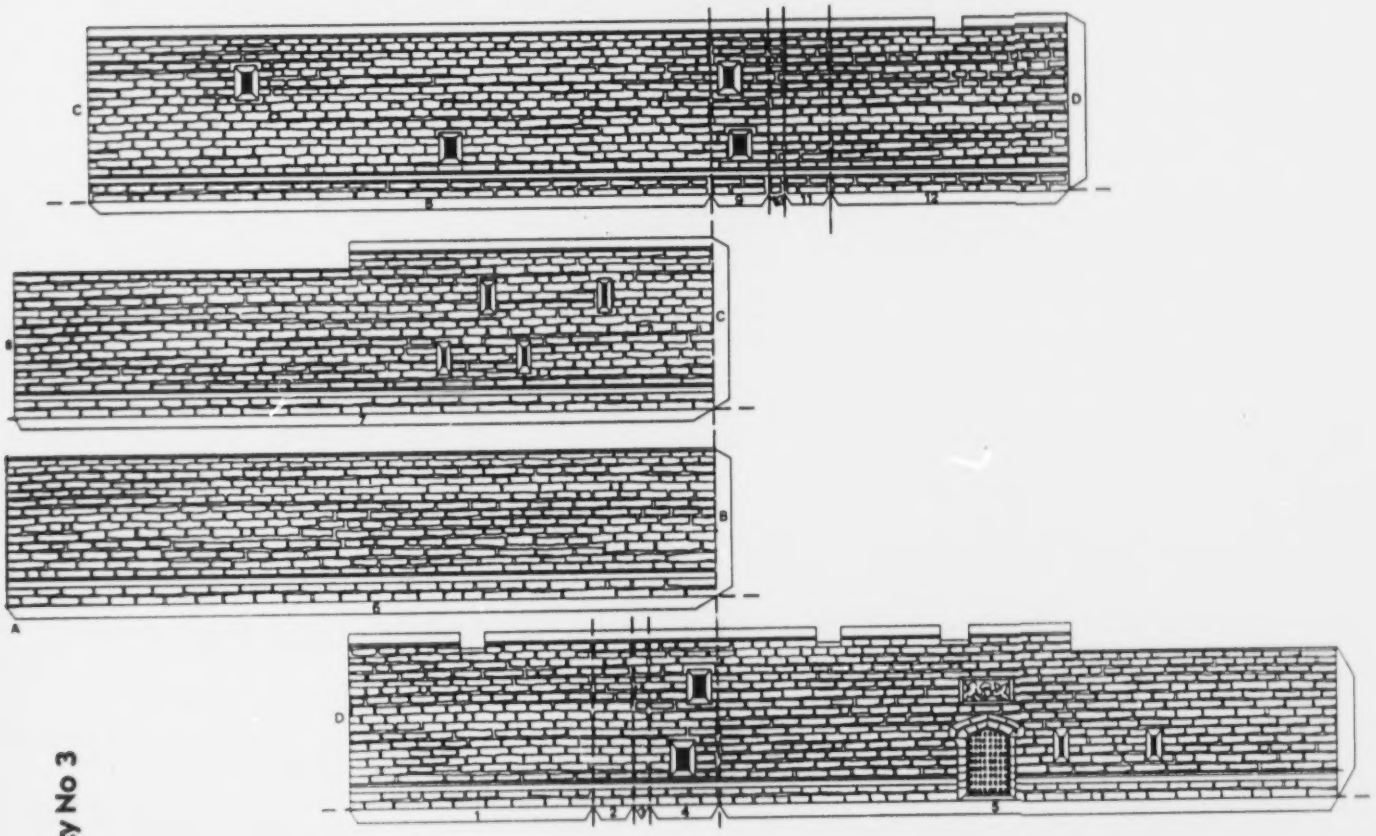
Yarmouth Castle 1547-Model



Activity No 3

Instructions

To make up.
Cut out all four strips, including the flaps.

Fold along all dotted lines - score lightly if necessary.

Colour in the walls if you like, preferably with felt tip pens.

Glue flaps A, B, C and D together at the corresponding points.

Attach base flaps to corresponding numbers on the plan.

You may wish to add a cat-walk.

Introduction to the cut out.
Yarmouth was one of Henry VIII's castles. It was added to the Isle of Wight's defences after an attempt to invade England by the French in 1545.

It was sited here so that with Hurst Castle on the other side of the Solent, any enemy threatening the Channel and the important naval base at Portsmouth, would come under punishing cross fire from these two defences. (You can see Hurst Castle from Yarmouth on a clear day).

When first built the garrison consisted of a captain, a master gunner, a porter and 17 soldiers, but in peacetime it was normally much less than this.

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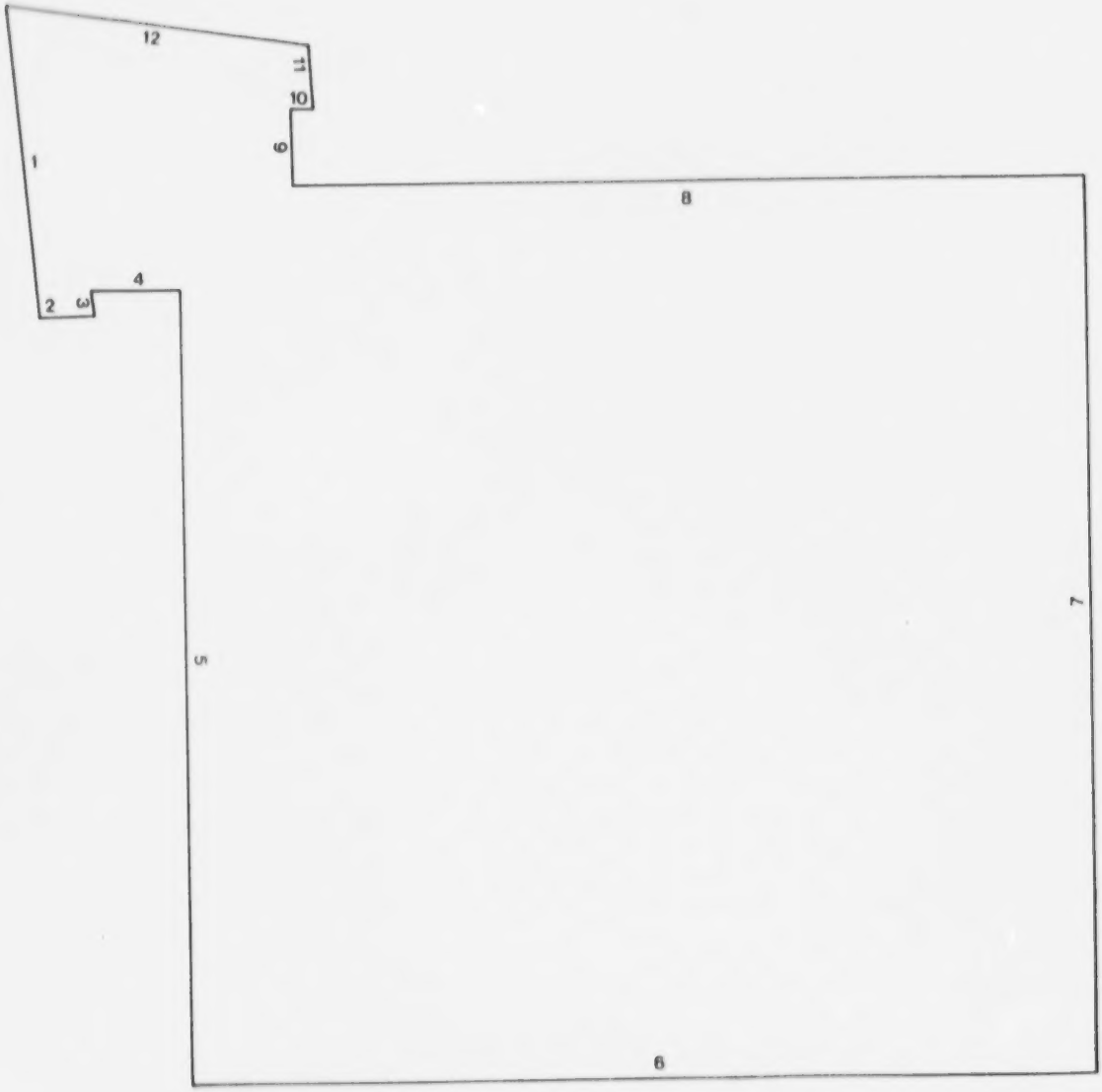

Base plan

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